Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

make himself acquainted with the fact that the decision in the Dartmouth College case is no longer the last word on the impairment of contracts in this country seems to be a duty which Judge Riddell at least owes to his own disillusionment. If the American doctrine of judicial supremacy were half so simple in its actual application as this book alleges it to be, the teacher of political science would have abundant cause for thankfulness.

WILLIAM BENNETT MUNRO.

Harvard University.

The Teaching of Government. Report to the American Political Science Association by the Committee on Instruction. Charles Grove Haines, Chairman. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1916. Pp. xi, 284.)

The teacher of government has a sane and practical guide in this little volume, upon which the committee and the association are both to be congratulated. One cannot of course agree with everything said in the report, and the reviewer has grave doubts as to the wisdom of beginning a high school course with state government, as is done in a suggested outline (p. 102). The importance of separate departments of political science seems somewhat over-emphasized (p. 184), though separate departments are of course highly desirable in larger colleges. Something more might have been said for college courses in jurisprudence, although the lack of a satisfactory text book in this field presents a serious difficulty (p. 193).

The recommendations of the committee regarding college work in political science are valuable, and the reviewer agrees strongly with the statement that the first college course should be devoted to a concrete study of American government (p. 207). The best prepared teacher can know little of the actual workings of a number of foreign governments.

The severest criticism of the book is one which is difficult to phrase. In the hands of an immature teacher the book may lend too much encouragement to a neglect of governmental structure. This is not so much because of any statement by the committee, for the fullest statement on this subject is carefully and moderately made (p. 42). But a tendency in many places to emphasize the importance of practical work and of concrete applications may have more influence than a specific statement of the dangers of excess in these respects. Terms

like "efficient citizenship" and "community civics" are interesting catch-phrases which are now prevalent, and which tend to cause the teaching of everything except government. Ignorant or half-informed interest in public affairs is often worse than an absence of interest, and in the reviewer's opinion a knowledge of governmental structure is the most important basis for an intelligent interest in government.

W. F. DODD.

University of Chicago.

Unfair Competition. By W. H. S. STEVENS, PH.D. (Chicago: Chicago University Press. 1917.)

Is the "Trust" or monopoly built on greater economic efficiency or on unfair methods of competition? Dr. Stevens' book reviews some of the most important available evidence on this question. His sources of information are chiefly the evidence embodied in court decisions and the testimony given before congressional investigating committees, or secured by the United States industrial commission. The author is careful to say, that while most of this evidence is given under oath, it is not to be taken as conclusive in all cases. Where possible he gives statements from other sources which enable the reader to draw his own conclusions. Twelve forms of unfair competition are discussed: Local price cutting, operation of bogus independent concerns, fighting instruments, tying clauses, exclusive arrangements, blacklists and boycotts, rebates and preferential arrangements, engrossing machinery or goods used in an industry, espionage, coercion and intimidation, interference.

A survey of these methods and of the names of the companies which have habitually and successfully used them, will convince the most skeptical that unfair competition has been an essential element in building up monopoly. The author points out that those combinations like the United States Steel Corporation, which have not made use of unfair methods, have not established a monoply, but on the contrary have grown less rapidly than their competitors and control to-day a smaller total proportion of the output than they did ten years ago. The same is true to a less degree of the International Harvester Company, which for some years has abandoned unfair methods of competing. On the contrary the Oil, Tobacco, Powder, Cash Register and other combinations relied steadfastly upon competitive "knock out drops" and have succeeded in establishing a practical control of their